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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (FOIA)

INFORMATION REPORT

CD

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISC 10 February 1954

SUBJECT 1952 ~~Production of the~~ ~~Gluehlampenwerk VEB~~PLACE
ACQUIREDDATE OF
INFO.

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following are the production figures of the Berliner Gluehlampenwerk VEB (Berlin Light Bulb Plant, National Enterprise) at 9-10 Warschauerplatz in Berlin-Friedrichshagen, Soviet Sector of Berlin, for the years 1952 and 1953:

111-vacuumse lamps

Types: 15 - 150 W.

	1952	1953
The first quarter	4,284,513 pieces	4,482,973 pieces
The second quarter	3,822,240	4,498,562
The third quarter	3,115,070	3,321,440
The fourth quarter	4,240,828	4,475,325

General lamps (Sonderlampen)

Types: 200 - 1000 W.

	1952	1953
The first quarter	743,133	743,575
The second quarter	432,504	507,205
The third quarter	453,714	544,104
The fourth quarter	477,470	440,870,470

Low-voltage lamps (Sonderlampen)

Types: low-tension incandescent 200/250/400/600/750/1000 W.

	1952	1953
The first quarter	106,925	107,411
The second quarter	90,225	72,775
The third quarter	434,851	40,500
The fourth quarter	71,662	app. 61,500

Small lamps (Kleinslampen)

Types: Telephone lamps, radio and lamps, bicycle lamps, taillight lamps, parking lamps, photographic flashlights - all in the small commercial design.

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	1952	1953
The first quarter	722,259 pieces	1,912,083 pieces
The second quarter	1,256,690	2,092,199
The third quarter	1,462,366	1,253,776
The fourth quarter	1,878,213	app. 1,800,500

Infra-red Radiators (Infrarotstrahler)

Types: 125, 250, and 500 W.

Since 1952 the quarterly output amounts to approximately 16,500 pieces.

Nitraphot Lamps (Nitraphotlampen)

Types: 250 and 500 W with a mirror reflector.

Since 1952 the quarterly output amounts to approximately 15,000 pieces.

Glow lamps (Glimmlampen)Types: Signal glow-lamps, beehive glow-lamps (Bienenkorbglimmlampen)
110 - 240 V.

Since 1952 the average monthly output amounts to 30,000 pieces.

	1952	1953
Tungsten wire	53,580,330 meters	app. 63,250,000 meters
Molybdenum wire	8,839,040	app. 34,600,000
Electric current leads (Stromzuführungen)	157,201,940	app. 170,000,000

2. Finished products of this plant, which are designated for the home market in East Germany, are delivered to the German Commercial Centers (Deutsche Handelszentralen) and to the stores of the Commercial Organizations (HO). Semifinished products (tungsten wire, molybdenum wire, and electric current leads) are delivered to all other bulb and electron tube plants throughout East Germany. There is no special quota for export goods in the production plan; production for export depends entirely on orders received from abroad.¹
3. The equipment of the plant consists of the automatic machinery groups of the Osram system and of semi-automatic machines for the manufacture of special lamps, e.g. automatic welding machine (Einschmelzautorat), automatic foot machine (Fussautorat), automatic star machine (Sternautorat), and others. This machinery is worn out and needs repair badly. Because of the highly efficient Phillips machinery of the newest design transferred to the plant from a bulb plant in Dresden which was shut down, the production capacity of the Berlin plant for all-purpose lamps will increase to approximately 6.5 million pieces per quarter year. The other machinery and equipment of the plant is similar to the usual equipment used in every modern plant manufacturing bulbs on a large scale. The importance of the Berlin plant lies in its wire production because many other plants in East Germany depend on these products.
4. The greatest difficulty in the production of the plant arises from the lack of the so-called "Finkh" wire which has to be imported from abroad, because the product of the same name manufactured in East Germany is of very poor quality and its useability in production is very limited. Another considerable difficulty consists in working up ceramic bulb bases with a copper coating (a galvanically applied copper foil), which practice was introduced in the beginning of 1952. The brass bases are used for export products only.
5. Much experimental work has been done in the plant in the development of the extreme pressure mercury lamps (Quecksilberhöchstdrucklampe) and in the technical improvement of the infra-red radiator (Infrarotstrahler). The extreme pressure mercury lamps will be produced in various designs in the plant as of January 1954, predominantly for export. During the last two years a so-called meditherm radiator (Medithermstrahler) - a lamp with a small luminous intensity but increased heat radiation -

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was developed for the medicinal use. This lamp is filled with nitrogen and contains a radiating body calculated for this purpose (Leuchtkörper - Strahlungskörper) made from tungsten wire. It is considered to be a substitute for carbon filaments which have to be imported from abroad. There is no substantial research or improvement activity in the plant as far as the lighting technique is concerned.

6. There are approximately 3,800 persons employed with the plant, including 685 office workers and higher-rank employees. The Soviet authorities do not show any interest in the production and development of the plant and take no part in its activities.

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